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picture or by an excess of detail—a conclusion in line with Conington's general criticism of the poet's lack of self-restraint (Miscellaneous Writings, I. 373). Several illustrative passages from the *Achilleid* are discussed in the concluding chapter (89–100). A bibliography follows (101–103).

The author has done his work with thoroughness. The value of his conclusions, however, would not have been lessened had he in several instances limited the discussion of points less germane to the question at issue.

In the Introduction (9) Andrew Lang is quoted inaccurately; the phrases "backgrounds of pastoral landscape" and "a new order of subjects" of the original appear as "backgrounds of natural landscape" and "a new order of subject". Consistency is desirable in choosing between the two methods of spelling Vergil's name (15, 18, 52, 53, et passim). I have noted also a number of misprints. Should not 'Emmenessius' be read for "Emmensius" (21)? In referring to Legras's work there is an omission of the accent on pages 51 and 74. Other misprints include "différens" for 'différents' (8), "threshold" for 'threshold' (71), "debat" for 'dabat' (80), "regentem" for 'rignentem' (100).

RANDOLPH MACON WOMAN'S
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HERBERT C. LIPSCOMB.

THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF LIBERAL STUDIES

The third general meeting of The Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Liberal Studies was held on Friday, February 26, at the Philadelphia High School for Girls.

The program was begun at five o'clock with an illustrated lecture on The Palaces and Towns of Crete, by Dr. Edith H. Hall, Assistant Curator of the Mediterranean Section of the University Museum. After a few remarks on the impossibility of excavation in Crete until the end of the Turkish rule in the island, Dr. Hall described the most interesting of the remains at Cnossos, where Sir Arthur Evans has been uncovering the palace of Minos; then she described the excavations of the Italians in the southern part of the island, and those of the Americans in the eastern portion, in which she herself participated for several seasons. The most noteworthy views were those of the chryselephantine statuette of the 'snake goddess', recently acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The statuette is unique, since it still retains the gold ornamentation placed upon the ivory; in all other examples of this technique the gold has disappeared.

Supper was served in the dining rooms of the school, and at 7.30 the evening session was begun. Two Latin plays, A Roman School and A Roman Wedding, were presented by students of the Philadelphia High School for Girls, under the direction of Miss Jessie E. Allen, Head of the Classical Department in the School, and met with great favor. The participants acted with zeal and understanding, and showed clearly how inspiring such work can become. The careful pronunciation of the actors was remarked by many of the auditors.

At the conclusion of the plays, Professor Charles Knapp, of Columbia University, delivered an address upon Liberal Studies. Drawing upon the writings of Cicero, as well as from the plays of Plautus, he showed that in Rome in ancient times there existed the outcry against liberal studies, and the clamor for those studies which seemed to be immediately practical and vocational. But he went on to show that Cicero, disregarding the general attitude of his fellowcountrymen, applied himself to the acquisition of the finest and widest education possible, including a most thorough training in Greek and in philosophy, as a necessary preliminary to a career as statesman and orator (i. e. the very career which the Romans regarded as most 'practical'), and that his training in these lines was what raised him above his rivals, and gave him his proud place as Rome's greatest orator, as well as his high position in many other lines. Cicero was the best educated and best trained man that Rome ever produced.

At intervals in the program, and at the close of the address, students of the School rendered in most pleasing fashion a number of Latin and Greek songs.

Both sessions were presided over by Professor Walter Dennison, of Swarthmore College, President of the Society. The Treasurer, Dr. G. D. Hadzsits, of the University of Pennsylvania, reports that the Society now numbers over 350 members, and that numerous additions to the roll were made at the meeting. About one hundred and fifty were present at the afternoon session; the attendance at the evening session was close to five hundred.

The first annual business meeting of the Society will be held at the Drexel Institute, Thirty-Second and Chestnut Streets, on Saturday, March 27.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

R. G. KENT.

A GALLIC PARALLEL

Professor Kent's note in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 8. 136 on the use of *plutei* by the German forces in Poland leads me to call attention to the fact that the Gauls, as well as the Germans, know their Classics. In the Chicago Tribune of December 22, 1914, appeared an illustration of certain French defenses in Northern France, representing a large area thickly beset by sharply pointed posts set in tapering holes, wide at the top and narrow at the bottom. Were it not for the barbed-wire entanglement appearing in the rear and the fact that the picture is evidently taken from a photograph, one might easily imagine that some reconstruction of the *lilia* described by Caesar B. G. 7. 73 as used at Alesia had, by an accident in the editor's office, strayed into the company of machine guns and aeroplanes.

I might also note that The London Chronicle (as quoted by The Boston Transcript of December 19, 1914) refers to the Austrians at Belgrade as using a modern adaptation of the ancient catapult.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS. ARTHUR STANLEY PEASE.